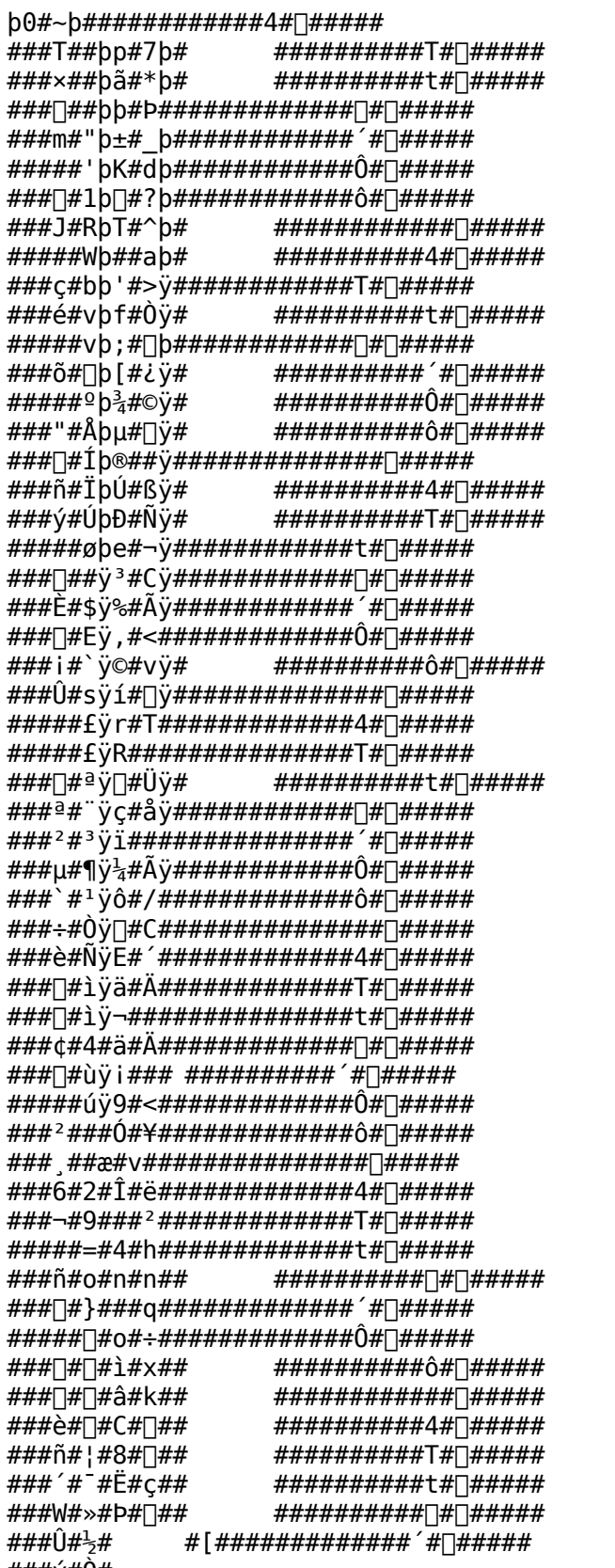

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Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard - requires detailed information regarding chemical hazards be posted in work areas and accessible to all potentially exposed employees. Title 29, CFR, Part 1960, Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health - prescribes methods for communicating chemical hazard information to federal employees. Executive Order 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Program for Federal Employees - implements the provisions of the OSHA Act (Public Law 91-596) for the Department of Defense.DODI 6050.5, Hazard Communication Program -prescribes the DOD/Army HAZCOM program.Army Regulation 600-8-104 (Military Personnel Information, Management/Records) - mandates use of DD Form 1556 to document HAZCOM training for military personnel.

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□#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########U#7#######¶###Regulatory Basis for Army HAZCOM. Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard.Title 29, CFR, Part 1960, Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health.Executive Order 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Program for Federal Employees.DODI 6050.5, DOD Hazard Communication ProgramArmy Regulation 600-8-104 (Military Personnel Information, Management/Records).

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The Laws governing HAZCOMTitle 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard - requires detailed information regarding chemical hazards be posted in work areas and accessible to all potentially exposed employees. Title 29, CFR, Part 1960, Basic Program Elements for Federal Employee Occupational Safety and Health - prescribes methods for communicating chemical hazard information to federal employees.Executive Order 12196, Occupational Safety and Health Program for Federal Employees - implements the provisions of the OSHA Act (Public Law 91-596) for the Department of Defense.DODI 6050.5, Hazard Communication Program -prescribes the DOD/Army HAZCOM program.Army Regulation 600-8-104 (Military Personnel Information, Management/Records) - mandates use of DD Form 1556 to document HAZCOM training for military personnel. HAZCOM Programs influencing Army units.Department of Defense Hazard Communication Program.Macom: Hazard Communication Program.Installation HazCom ProgramUnit Hazard Communication Plan Department of DefenseDepartment of Defense Instruction 6050.5 (DOD Hazard Communication Program) is the official written HAZCOM program.DOD Video 505215 DOD Federal Hazard Communication Training Program (Parts 1 and 2) is the official DoD HAZCOM training video.Department of the Army Department of Defense Instruction 6050.5 Hazard Communication Program is the current written U.S. Army HAZCOM policy. The instruction requires each military component i.e.; MACOM/installation/unit commanders to establish a Hazard Communication Program. USAREUR Policy - USAREUR Reg 385-10#

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□#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########U#7#######y###Applicability of the Army's HAZCOM Program.Applies to all Department of the Army Personnel who have potential on-the-job exposure to hazardous chemicals. This applies to full time, part time, temporary, and voluntary personnel.does not apply to:Contract employees at Government Owned Contractor Operated (GOCO) are covered by their own HAZCOM programs.Non-routine exposure.#

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###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########÷###Exclusions (products and operations) from the HAZCOM Standard include:Hazardous Waste defined by the Solid Waste Disposal Act and amended by the Resource Conversation and Recovery Act; and hazardous waste regulated by the EPA.Tobacco or tobacco products.Wood or wood products, Articles.Food, drugs, cosmetics, or alcoholic beverages in retail establishments which are packaged for sale to consumers.Food, drugs, cosmetics intended for personal consumption by employees while in the workplace.Any consumer product or hazardous substance as defined by the Consumer Product Safety Act (CPSC) * where the employer can demonstrate that it is used in the same manner as experienced in normal consumer use, and duration/frequency of exposure is not greater than that by consumers. Any drug as defined by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Title 21, US Code, Part 301) Laboratory facilities are covered by the HAZCOM Standard only to the extent for labeling, MSDS□s and workers understand chemical hazards.#

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DODI 6050.5 requires your unit to have a HAZCOM plan (SOP). The plan will: Define and assign specific responsibilities for each requirement of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). Describe the labels, labeling system, and other hazard warning procedures in use.Describe the procedures for obtaining Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each hazardous chemical produced or procured locally.Describe how the MSDS will be made available in the work areas of affected employees. Each affected employee must have unrestricted access to the MSDS for every chemical that he or she works with at all times of employment. Describe how information and training will be provided to employees.Explain how personnel will be informed of hazards connected with non-routine jobs such as dealing with accidental spills and leaks.Explain how personnel will be informed of hazards associated with chemicals contained in unlabeled pipes. Explain how contractors will be informed of hazards their employees may encounter while working in the facility.Establish procedures to develop and maintain an inventory of all hazardous materials known to be present in the workplace, cross referenced to the MSDS file.Meet additional specifications provided in Status of Forces Agreements#

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Q#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#############Hazardous Ingredients--all ingredients that are not carcinogens but are health or physical hazards and comprise 1% or more of the mixture must be listed; carcinogens must be listed if they are present in mixture at levels of 0.1% or greater; physical hazards must be listed.

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Ð#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########¥###Physical and Chemical Characteristics--boiling and freezing points; density; vapor pressure; specific gravity; solubility; volatility; general appearance; and, odor.#

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X#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########¾###Physical Hazards--conditions under which product could ignite or explode; recommended extinguishing agents and fire fighting methods; chemical incompatibilities; and, decomposition products.

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I#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########Y###Health Hazards--includes carcinogenicity, corrosives, toxicity, irritants, sensitizes, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, and target organ effects such as liver, kidney, nervous system, blood, lung, mucous membranes, reproductive, skin, and eye effects; route of entry; OSHA PEL; ACGIH TLV: and if compound listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, or IARC.#

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å#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#############Special Precautions, Spill, Leak, and Cleanup Procedures--precautions for safe handling and use; industrial hygiene practices; precautions to be taken; during maintenance and repair of equipment; EPA waste disposal methods; and State and Local requirements.#

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v#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########e###Control Measures--engineering controls; safe handling procedures; and, personal protective equipment.#

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S#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########[###Emergency and First Aid Procedures--actions to be taken in case of accidental overexposure.O

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Responsible Party--MSDS preparation date or date of last change; name; address and telephone number of responsible party preparing or distributing the MSDS.

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###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########□###Risk Management is the foundation of the Army Safety Program and Safety is an element of (the foundation) of Protection, one of the four dynamics of Combat Power (FM 100-5).Risk Management is generally accepted but only somewhat understood -- BG Thomas Konitzer, DASAFRisk Mgmt has been and is being written into Army doctrine--AR 385-10 FM 100-5 AR 385-16 FM 101-5AR 385-95 FM 25-100DA PAM 385-1 FM 25-101 RM is a systematic decision-making process which can be applied equally to tactical and administrative situations. The 5-step RM process can be easily integrated into existing Army models (decision-making process, troop-leading process, training management cycle, etc..). How this works will be discussed later in this briefing. In the Risk Management process there are certain constants and variables: Constants = 5 step process, 4 rules Variables= time and techniques (tools)

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##ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ##ÿÿd#########d#########{###Risk management is the Army□s doctrinal process for identifying and controlling hazards.Risk Management identifies hazards that create unnecessary risks, and the controls which allow the commander to accomplish the mission.Risk is inherent in all Army operations. Eliminating or controlling unnecessary risks opens the way for audacity in execution and preserves combat power.#

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IDENTIFY HAZARDSEspecially for tactical missions you should use the standard Army process of hazard ID...METT-TASSESS HAZARDSWhen you look at a bunch of hazards its easy to get consumed trying to fix each one individually. Remember to look for systems defects (common causes, root causes) which if corrected will fix a number of individual hazards.MAKE DECISIONSLeaders are expected to weigh the risks against the benefits of performing an operation. Keep in mind that unnecessary risk can be as great a hindrance to mission accomplishment as the threat.Decisions to accept risk must be made at the command level equal to the degree of risk. Establish guidance as to what level of command can accept what risk.IMPLEMENT CONTROLSLeader□s actions to reduce or eliminate hazardsSUPERVISE:Controls must be supervised, did it work... why or why notCould it work better....how, how much will it cost?After Action Reviews (AARs)Backbriefs/Debriefings#

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Risk Assessment is the first two of a five step process. This chart shows what experience tells us is happening, folks are doing a pretty good job of identifying hazards and using a risk assessment matrix (RAM) or other tool to come up the the �Risk�. If that risk can be accepted by the chain of command it usually is, with little or no effort made to control the risk. Identifying hazards and the acceptance of risk -- that is risk assessmentIdentifying hazards and controlling risk -- that is risk managementWe must get beyond the assessment mindset and learn to manage risk Don�t forget the importance of supervision. �To know and not to do is the same (or worse) as not knowing at all.�#

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Manage risk in the concept and planning stages of operationsAccept no unnecessary riskMake risk decisions at the right levelAccept risks when benefits outweigh costs

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##########ÿ#ÿÿd#########Z#(#######W###INTEGRATE -- Safety/Force Protection/Risk Management is most effective when it is fully integrated in an operation, not as an add-on or afterthought. Not paragraph 6 of the OPORD. Safety is, and always as been a command responsibility. The new FM 101-5 places the staff responsibility for force protection under the   S-3, the operations, planning, training officer. All Command and Staff elements must integrate risk management into their respective functional areas.UNNECESSARY -- An unnecessary risk is one which, if taken, provides no useful benefit.What is necessary or unnecessary is situationally dependent. It varies from one event to another and that is why no computer program or risk assessment matrix can ever, by itself, be used in lieu of leaders using the entire process to control risks.This statement also acknowledges the fact that Army operations are inherently risky. Where there is risk, by definition there is the possibility of loss. The risk manager must control all risks within his/her capabilities (time, personnel, equipment, funds, mission, etc.) Dont never take a chance you dont have to --Rogers Rangers, 1759RIGHT LEVEL -- Again, the right level is situationally dependent. We want junior leaders (Officer, Warrant Officer and Enlisted) to learn to make decisions, but not at the cost of lives and equipment. Young leaders often lack the experience and judgment gained from having been there-done that. ACCEPT and OUTWEIGH-- ACCEPT-- First, since our jobs are inherently risky and not all risk can be avoided then some level of risk must be accepted. Second, as in any business decision you should only accept risk when the potential benefit outweighs the expected cost. If you randomly accept risk you are gambling, not managing, and the cost youll pay will be in lives equipment, and the success of the mission.#

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      L#ÿÿ####ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########U#-#######l###Hazard - any real or potential condition that can cause injury, illness, death of personnel, or damage to or loss of equipment or propertyRisk - chance of hazard or bad consequences; exposure to chance of injury or loss. Risk level is expressed in terms of hazard probability and severityRisk Assessment - the identification and assessment of hazards (first two steps of risk management)Risk Management - the process of identifying and controlling hazards to protect the force. It is applicable to any mission and environmentGambling - the process of making risk decisions without using the risk management process

###ÿÿ#####ÿ#ÿÿd#########d#########Â###Self explanatoryNote--the definition of Risk Management is relatively new--BG KonitzerRisk--relate to severity of potential loss and probability of occurrence and there affect on the mission

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      b#ÿÿ ###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########U#(###########Bold, aggressive risk takers
are needed, admired, and endorsed in the ArmyGamblers, if they are successful,
are hard to separate from the bold risk takerThe risk managing leader can
reasonably predict the outcome.  The gambler is
only guessing.
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###ÿÿ#####ÿ□#ÿÿd#########d#########!###Ground -- Mechanic who doesn□t use a tire cage when changing a split rim tireAviation -- Pilot who pushes the weather minimums and wins has gambled, If the commander or peers don□t correct the gambler a new standard has been establishedQuestion: What examples do you have of gamblers?ÿ

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